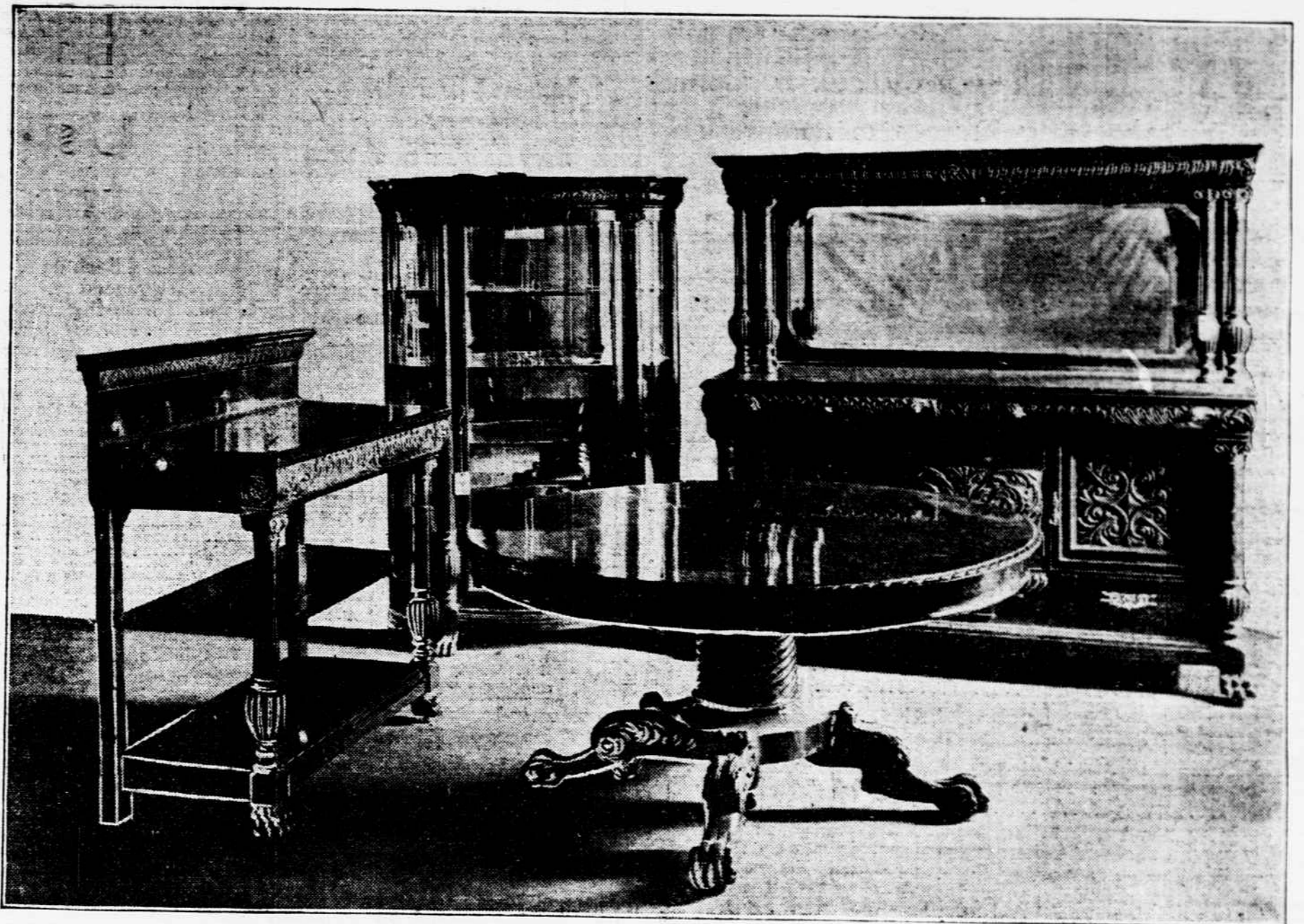


Modern Carpet Cleaning

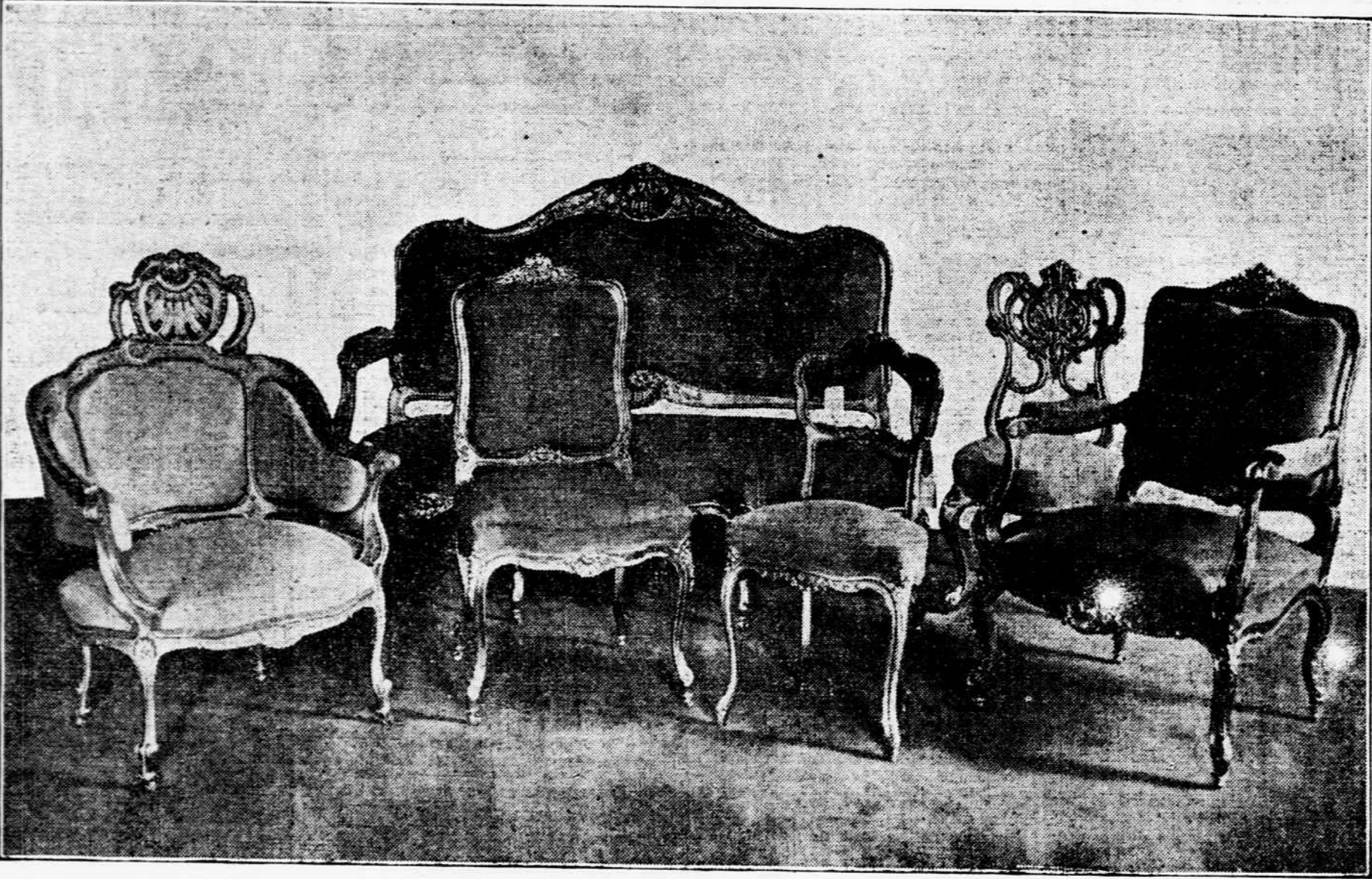
# A Wonderfully Attractive Showing of New Furniture.

We have every reason to be proud of our establishment and its contents, and we think that you, too, will pronounce it a success. It is no easy matter to fill a huge building with an entirely new stock, which must anticipate every possible need and every demand to be made upon it; to forget nothing that the complexities of civilization have rendered necessary or luxury found convenient. But we have worked incessantly during the summer to get our stock in such shape that every one can come here with the sure expectation of finding what is wanted. We have had no old stocks to clear out or to be carefully mixed in with the new goods so that they will pass muster; nothing to distract our attention from the work in hand—the gathering together of a collection of furniture that has never been equaled for attractiveness.

Your thoughts are now turning to home needs, and we ask you to come and see our establishment before you satisfy those needs elsewhere. The motives that prompt the request may be purely selfish, but at the same time we are confident that you will have cause to be glad if you accede to our wishes. We shall be delighted to have you acquaint yourself thoroughly with our store, which is far and away the handsomest in town, and we can assure you that you will never be importuned to buy. Our prices are all marked in plain figures, and your judgment will tell you how great the values are.



A Handsome Dining Set in Oak.



Some Pretty Pieces of Gold-leaf Furniture.

We have endeavored to make our establishment so attractive that every visit will be remembered with pleasure. Every floor is light and tastefully decorated and each piece of furniture can be seen to advantage. An excellent passenger elevator saves you the inconvenience of stair-climbing. But because our store is more luxurious than any other in town you must not imagine that our prices are higher or that we only keep high-class goods. Quite the contrary. We have a very excellent assortment of low and medium-priced goods, and our prices in every case will be found below the usual. Because we are "just around the corner from Seventh street" our expenses are light; because we have large workshops of our own we save the manufacturer's profit on many goods, and because we are new in the general furniture business and have to build up a trade we have been extra lenient in marking goods.

The stock that we are asking you to pass judgment on represents the newest designs and choicest styles of modern furniture and a particularly pleasing line of carpet size and smaller rugs. Equal attention has been paid to the needs of every room in the house, and just as much care and study have been exercised in selecting the cheaper grade of goods as in choosing the costly ones. It is a thoroughly well diversified stock of extra good patterns in all grades of reliable furniture.

## Stumph & Lyford,

Proprietors of the Stumph Bedding Co.,

631 to 639 Massachusetts Avenue,

"Just Around the Corner from Seventh Street."

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Facts About Work of Commission During One Year.

### MANY EXAMINATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE GOVERNMENT PLACES.

Women Have but Little Chance to Enter Departments—Stenographers and Typewriters Needed.

The civil service commission has just completed its 18th annual report, which reviews its work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The report opens with the statement that 47,075 persons were examined during the year of whom 21,028 were examined for the departmental service. This service does not include merely the departments at Washington, but all the federal classified services outside of Washington, with the exception of the postal, customs, internal revenue and government printing services. Thus, the railway mail and Indian services are divisions of the departmental service. Nearly 21,000 persons were examined for the post office service, or a little over a thousand less than the number examined for the departmental service. About 60 per cent, or 33,730, of those taking examinations passed, and 14,950 failed. Compared with the year previous, this represented an increase of 2,112 in the number of persons examined, a decrease of 1,228 in the number who passed, and an increase of 3,410 in the number who failed.

**Total Appointments Made.**  
The total number of persons receiving appointment, excluding the Philippine service and the municipal service of the District of Columbia, neither of which is subject to the provisions of the civil service act, was 9,570, distributed as follows: Departmental service (excluding the railway mail and Indian services), 3,463; railway mail service, 816; Indian service, 276; post office service, 4,288; custom house service, 172; internal revenue service, 85. Two-thirds of the appointments in the departmental service proper and nearly one-half of the appointments in the Indian service were for persons who had passed non-educational examinations. These examinations, which are sometimes termed registration or experience examinations, are mainly based upon a consideration of the length and quality of the experience and the physical fitness of applicants. They are usually held for positions requiring a knowledge of one of the mechanical trades or skilled manual occupations. Inquiry is made by means of certificates

from employers and fellow-workmen concerning qualifications. A prescribed period of service at a trade is usually a requirement. The examinations for compositors, pressmen, etc., in the government printing office are not included in this class, since in these scholastic tests are essential. The commission states in the report that it has been unable to make the registration system for workmen as thorough as is desirable for lack of sufficient clerical force.

**Preference Given Veterans.**  
The report refers to the preference given veterans who have served in the army and navy by placing them at the head of eligible lists when they obtain an average of 65 per cent in examinations. This preference refers to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, whether they have served in a war or not. Forty-five appointments of preference claimants were made during the year, most of these being to positions in the departments at Washington. The average age of these preference claimants was less than fifty years. The preference given to honorably discharged veterans of the war of the rebellion and the Spanish-American war in the matter of reinstatement to the civil service is mentioned. Such veterans, their widows and army nurses who were separated from the civil service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were covered by the report 131 such persons were reinstated, or over 15 per cent of the entire number of reinstatements.

**Transfers of a Year.**  
The commission regards the number of transfers effected during the year (559) as excessively large, and in the interest of the individual rather than the public service, and attention is called to the fact that the transfer rule has since been amended to restrict transfers within the same lines of service.

The report presents the results of a comparison of the number of persons examined, appointed, transferred, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with the corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year. There was an increase of 1,650 in the number of persons who took competitive examinations, and an increase of 1,068 in the number who received appointments. There was a decrease of 327 in the number of appointments from non-educational examinations. The increase in the number of temporary appointments was large, being 448 over the previous year. The rule governing temporary appointments has since been amended, with a view to confining them more strictly to persons who have passed a competitive examination. There appears an increase in the number of transfers, and a decrease in the number of reinstatements of 103.

**Places Still Unclassified.**  
In the entire executive service of the government there are, in round numbers, 235,000 places, of which number about 121,000 are classified. Of the 114,000 remaining unclassified, 72,408 are those of fourth-class postmasters. The annual expenditure for salaries for the entire executive service is stated to be about \$130,000,000, and of this, \$85,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, goes to salaries for positions subject to the civil service rules.

The view of the commission as to what positions should properly be classified appears in the following quotation from the report:

"Substantially all of the positions in the executive civil service, with the exception of those requiring administrative ability, those of a confidential nature, and those of mere laborers, can be properly made subject to practical tests of fitness by this commission. The positions requiring administrative ability or supervisory capacity should, as a rule, be filled by promotion or transfer, and, as a matter of fact, the positions of a confidential nature, or those which are of a fiduciary character, could also be better filled in most cases by the transfer or promotion of qualified persons already in the service."

**Opportunities for Appointment.**  
Probably the most interesting portion of the report to the general public will be that part of it headed "Opportunities for Appointment," in the report of the chief examiner. An abstract of this is as follows: For men, the best opportunities are offered through the stenography and typewriting examinations, which are given twice a year. For several years all men who have passed in both of these branches have been offered appointments, except those who placed the minimum salary they were willing to accept at so large a figure as to preclude their appointment. About 50 per cent of the men passing the bookkeeper examination receive appointments. For some time past the minimum salary for the bookkeeper examination has been raised to \$1,500 per annum. Other examinations for which aid in the coast and geodetic survey, which examination requires a fair knowledge of higher mathematics, mathematical astronomy, and physics, surveying and some knowledge of modern European languages, have been offered appointment.

Those who have passed the examinations for topographic draftsman, assistant topographer and copyist topographic draftsman for the last three or four years have usually been offered appointments, the salaries ranging from \$540 to \$1,500 per annum. Persons passing the examinations for assistant examiner of patents, civil and electrical and civil mechanical engineer are reasonably sure of appointment. The entrance salary for the position of assistant examiner of patents is \$1,200, with a good chance for promotion. The entrance salary for the engineer examinations above mentioned is about \$1,500 per annum. Other examinations for the departmental service which offer good opportunities for appointment to men are that for inspector of meats in the bureau of animal industry and that for junior civil engineer. In the railway mail service from 700 to 800 appointments a year have been made from the last three years, at an entrance salary of \$800 per annum. Most of the eligibles from the different teacher examinations for the Indian service are usually appointed at entrance salaries of from \$600 to \$900 per annum. Persons who pass the examinations for bookbinder, pressman, electrotypist, compositor, printer, molder and stereotyper for the government printing office have very good opportunities for appointment. The supply of compositor eligibles from the different teacher examinations for the Indian service is usually appointed at entrance salaries of from \$600 to \$900 per annum. Persons who pass the examinations for bookbinder, pressman, electrotypist, compositor, printer, molder and stereotyper for the government printing office have very good opportunities for appointment. The supply of compositor eligibles from the different teacher examinations for the Indian service is usually appointed at entrance salaries of from \$600 to \$900 per annum.

**Few Chances for Women.**  
The opportunities for the appointment of women in the classified service as a whole are not flattering. The chief examiner says: "At present but few women are ordinarily appointed to the general departmental and government printing services, except in the Indian service, the bureau of engraving and printing and the position of skilled laborer in the government printing office. However, a small number of women clerks and stenographers and typewriters are appointed each year. The opportunities for women eligibles from the examinations for the different kinds of teachers in the Indian service are very good. Quite a number

of appointments are also made in the Indian service from the trained nurse and matron examinations."

The number of applications for examination was 59,552, an average of 1,145 per week. The chief examiner states that during the year "the examining division, assisted by experts detailed from the different departments for that purpose, prepared examinations under 550 distinct titles," that 213 of the examinations included specific tests of either professional, scientific, technical or general education, and 337 were registration examinations, which have been heretofore described. The examinations held during the year required the preparation of 365 different sets of tests. There are now 1,353 local civil service boards throughout the country, so that, as a rule, no one is compelled to travel any great distance in order to be examined.

**Commission's Work in Arrears.**  
Attention is called in the report to the fact that although, during the past seven or eight years, the number of classified positions has increased from a little over 30,000 to more than 100,000, and the number of appointments per year from about 4,000 to about 10,000, no additional employees have been provided for by Congress to meet this enormous increase. This difficulty is only partially met by the detail of employees from other departments, for the chief examiner states: "With the present limited appropriations it has been impossible to conduct the examining work of the commission in a satisfactory manner, and great delays have been unavoidable."

**AMERICAN HEIRS TO \$14,000,000.**

**Povie Estate, in Which New Yorkers Are Interested.**

The New York World of today says: The Dutch government has consented to the division of the Povie estate in The Hague, valued at \$14,000,000, among nine heirs who live in America. Five of the heirs live in Brooklyn, two in the borough of Queens and the other two in the west. The heirs are gathering in New York now, and they expect to divide the property within a few weeks.

The settlement of the estate is the outcome of a contest inaugurated by the American heirs about twenty years ago. The Dutch government was at first adverse to handing the money over to the American heirs, but they proved their case.

Two of the heirs are Mrs. Catherine Downs and Mrs. Sarah Velsor of Chester Park, in the borough of Queens. Mrs. Downs is the wife of the caretaker of the Methodist Church at Ozone Park, L. I., and Mrs. Velsor is the wife of a printer.

The Brooklyn heirs are Mrs. Ida Johnson of No. 171 Huron street, Mrs. Emma Moffatt, No. 50 Moffatt street; Mrs. Augusta Griffiths, No. 171 Bergen street; John A. Wilkinson, No. 318 Greenpoint avenue, and William Wilkayson of Bradford street and Sutter avenue in east New York. The western heirs are Cooke Buell of Chicago and Mrs. Louis Tryon of Quincy, Ill.

The property is to be divided share and share alike with accrued interest each expects about \$1,500,000.

**Badly Hurt by a Fall.**  
George McWilliams of 39 Myrtle street fell from the second story of his house yesterday morning early and is now a patient in a dangerous condition at the Casualty Hospital.

## A REMARKABLE SECT

TURN THEIR ANIMALS OUT TO "GOD'S HILL."

"Doughoborsti" Colonists in Manitoba Will Not Use Them in Farm Work.

A special to the New York Times from Yorktown, Manitoba, says: Strange fancies are taking possession of religious sects, but the strangest of all is probably the distressing mania that has enthralled 5,000 Russian Doughoborsti, who have located in western Manitoba. In the Swan river district the government is apprehensive for the remarkable craze that has taken possession of those colonists. A visit to the community showed that the sights, scenes and the horror depicted were almost beyond conception.

It is well known that the Doughoborsti are adverse to shedding blood. This is the reason they emigrated from Russia, and it is also the reason why the Canadian government exempted them from military duty as inducement for their location on the prairie lands of the west. As to what they should eat, this was purely a personal matter, but as it appears, each one of the features that was overlooked by the government that will cause immense trouble.

In this country a man may eat what he chooses, and if his religion dictates that he shall conform to a vegetable diet, such beliefs are respected. All might have been the same line of reasoning made for vegetarianism, but the Doughoborsti religion does not appear to be a finished product. It has been constantly undergoing changes. From the belief that it was a sin to eat meat, it seems a long jump to reach the conclusion that it is wrong to eat animal products, but these people have now given up eating milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., and the cows, oxen, goats and fowl are increasing and multiplying, and waxing fat, while the people are on the verge of starvation.

Having reached this absurd position, it was but a step to another and more ridiculous one. If it were wrong to eat the flesh of animals the same line of reasoning made it comparatively easy to condemn the use of leather harness made from the hides of God's creatures, and then followed the condemnation of woolen clothing, because wool grows on the bodies of sheep, which also belonged to the Lord. The next step was still more sweeping in its effect on their economic condition. It was wrong to make servants of any of the lower animals, to use them for beasts of burden or for any other purpose.

They had the courage of their convictions, and at once turned out their horses, cattle and sheep, driving them to "God's Hill," to forage for themselves, placing all the burdens of farm life on their own shoulders. For all drawing purposes, such as hauling heavy loads on wagons, men take the place of horses and oxen. Twelve or fourteen men hitched to a plow suffice for this purpose, and it is the only method employed by them in the cultivation of the soil. Women, even, are employed in this manner, though when coming into town men only are seen hauling the wagons and buggies. Every day in the streets of Yorktown dozens of men may be seen drawing

wagons, hauling what little produce they may have for sale and carrying back to their farms flour and other necessities.

The Doughoborsti are clad exclusively in cotton clothes and wear rubber boots or shoes knif or woven with binder twine, which they buy for the purpose. Their food consists of bread and water and such vegetables as they grow, and wild berries and herbs which they gather. Their farms are neglected and their stock, of which they had much, is running wild in the hills, where it will all die during the winter, or be appropriated by those who are not of their religious faith, and who will at least give the stock shelter.

With the advent of cold weather starvation and disease must certainly follow, and they appear to know this, for they have been in correspondence with authorities in southern California, Nevada, Arizona and Australia, with a view to emigration to a warmer climate where the conditions would enable them to subsist on the soil without trespassing on the possessions of the animal kingdom. It is needless to say that no one wants them, so they are still in Manitoba, an elephant on the hands of the government that brought them from Russia a few years ago to develop the prairie land of the west.

**GUEST OF DR. W. SEWARD WEBB.**

President Roosevelt Spent Last Night at Shelburne Farms.

A dispatch from Burlington, Vt., last night says: After having spent the night at the country residence of Secretary Shaw, on Lake Champlain, President Roosevelt today was conveyed in the steam yacht Elfrida to the Shelburne farms, the home of Dr. W. Seward Webb, where he will remain over night. His arrival at Thompson's Point late last night was made the occasion for a great demonstration, fully 4,000 people having gathered to extend him a fitting welcome. There was an elaborate display of red light and fireworks, the latter including some beautiful set pieces, while numerous small craft on the lake, which had been gathered especially for the event, noted their whistles, fired salutes, and in other ways shared in the tumultuous reception. Ascending the steps of the Shaw residence, the President in a brief address thanked the assembly for having turned out in such numbers to greet him. At the conclusion of his remarks he was vociferously cheered, and the crowd dispersed.

Those of the party who did not accompany the President to Thompson's Point were today entertained by a committee of 100 representing the business men of Burlington. The President and his party were taken to the lake by a fifty-mile sail on Lake Champlain. After a brief stop at Valcour to take on Representative Joseph H. Sibley, who wished to join in the entertainment of the visitors, the boat continued up the lake to Buff Point, N. Y., landing at the dock of the Champlain Hotel, where luncheon was served, following which a drive was taken around the grounds.

On their return here about 6 o'clock, the party was given a trolley ride about the city and out to Fort Ethan Allen, several miles distant. Tomorrow morning the President will return to Burlington, and at 10 o'clock continue his journey.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., yesterday says: A storm of protest has been aroused by the announcement that a contest of Roosevelt's former rough riders are preparing for a horse race of 900 miles from Deadwood, S. D., to Omaha, the winner to have the honor of first pressing President Roosevelt's hand, besides winning a purse of \$1,000. The receipt by the officers of the Nebraska Humane Society of letters from

the various societies throughout the country indicates that the race will not be pulled off without vigorous opposition from these societies. The Omaha promoters of the race, however, declare that the affair will occur as scheduled, and that but one horse will be used throughout the distance.

Pastors of several Omaha churches took the matter up today, and discussed it during their sermons, the opposition to the race being particularly apparent at Trinity Church, where the father of H. S. Mann, secretary of the Nebraska Humane Society, is pastor. Action from Deadwood tonight says that the horses are being put into training, and it is expected that an average speed of seventy-five miles a day will be maintained, although toward the finish it is probable that ninety or more miles will be made. Secretary Mann of the humane society says President Haines, of the national society, will probably seek to induce President Roosevelt to put a stop to the race by an expression of disapproval.

The President has wired Representative Henry R. Gibson and W. P. Brownlow that he will be in Knoxville September 8 at 5 o'clock following his trip to Chattanooga. The message was sent from Charlotte, Vt., and says: "The President's plans contemplate reaching Knoxville Monday, September 8, 3 p.m., leaving at 7 p.m. Personnel of party not yet completed, but will probably number 100, of whom should be included in program. Please advise at earliest possible moment details of provisional program, which should include drive. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary."

**CONNECTICUT HERMIT DEAD.**

**Strange Actions of Samuel Middlebrook at Greenfield Hill.**

A special to the New York Tribune from Danbury, Conn., says: The death of Samuel Middlebrook, an aged and wealthy recluse, who lived the life of a hermit in an old house at Greenfield Hill, removes one of the best-known characters in the history of Connecticut. When his wife died, thirty-two years ago, Middlebrook closed the apartment he had occupied, shut the doors of his home against nearly all comers, and the place to repulse the invasions of possible robbers and began his solitary life. It is said that no piece of new furniture had entered the place since 1850.

Those who have examined the house since the death of the recluse have found evidence that it was strangely but strongly fortified. Pointing directly at the one door he used he kept a shotgun loaded. Strings of traps were fastened to the walls, and it meant almost certain death to any one who attempted to enter the house when this gun was in position. Extruders escaped the house were all guarded by barrels of rocks and scrap iron suspended above them in such a manner that the contents would be precipitated upon the robber who might attempt to enter by that means. Fear of robbers, inspired by the fact that he kept large sums of money in the house, led the man to take these precautions.

Since Middlebrook's death the house has been searched and notes and deeds of value brought to light. One note was found hidden behind a loose brick in the old-fashioned chimney. The will will soon be probated. It contains a bequest of \$2,000 to the Greenfield Hill Congregational Church and one of \$1,000 to the American Home Missionary Society.